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THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1885.

A POINT TO BE NOTICED.

In regard to the Japanese trouble on Maui we would say that a proper investigation should be made, irrespective of who might be injured or who might be helped thereby. Common humanity would point to such a course where human life or rights may in any way have been involved. It seems to be generally accepted as fact, that these laborers, upon an opinion of the district physician, that they were not ill, as they claimed, were thereupon ordered to work, sent to prison and tried in court for refusal to abide by their contracts. That some of these men were ill, has since been proved. We would say this: no physician, however skillful, can always say a man is too sick to work or not. Very grave diseases sometimes elude the observation of the practitioner; and it is a fact, that no intelligent physician will deny, that suffering, sufficiently grievous to make work a torture, may exist without being indicated by any of the ordinary symptoms which guide the practitioner in the diagnosis of disease. Unless there are indications other than of apparent lack of bad symptoms, that would strongly tend to the presumption of pretense, no physician would have a right to pronounce definitely against one who claims to be ill. The exaggerated faith that some have in the occult wisdom of the physician has too often led to that, which upon the after development of facts, has been proved to have been harsh treatment, and yet treatment for which, under circumstances existing at the time, the employer could scarcely be held to blame. A little more care upon the part of district physicians in pronouncing opinions, and a little less faith in those opinions when they are pronounced, would sometimes obviate troubles of this kind, few though they be.

CASH BETTING.

The above is the heading of a sporting article in the *Australasian* of August 1st. "The man who takes his bag and his sovereigns to the scene of action" is considered an innovation in the grand stand enclosures of Australian race courses.

It is even said, with some apparent surprise, that visitors to Australian race courses have taken kindly to the cash bettor, but the Police department evidently considering this cash business as an enjoyment of the English Jockey Club style of betting, have recently issued a manifesto threatening those who indulge in this style of betting with all the pains and penalties of the law. The local clubs look at the matter in a more broad and liberal spirit than their English forefathers, and with the idea of protecting the public from the thieving, ruffian known as the "welsker," introduced by laws which placed the bettors under proper restraint. In fact those cash speculators were licensed, and under proper supervision they are reported to have conducted their business in a most exemplary manner. But such things must not be, and now anybody indulging in the practice of cash betting will be liable to a heavy fine or imprisonment. The *Australasian* considers this an unwise step, and so it is without a shadow of doubt. Of all systems of betting the last system is the best. Wagering under any circumstances is bad, but in connection with the turf, it appears to be if not a necessary, at least an existing evil. The credit system allows the youthful and unwary to incur liabilities which it is often impossible to meet and in so doing recourse is often had to means of a doubtful character. Our advice to the rising generation is to bet not at all but if one must bet, let it be done on the cash system.

The man who can write an editorial in three lines is the one for the newspaper business.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

A great deal has lately been said and written about Home Industries, but as this all-important subject is far from being exhausted, it is our purpose to express an opinion on it. A certain class of people think that when a good article is wanted, it is advisable to send to the Coast, or to the Eastern States, or even to Europe for it, without for a moment considering whether or not the article required can be obtained at home. It is a habit that ought to be depreciated, and by none more than by the Government. It may be said for the sake of argument, and no doubt in many cases truly so, that economy is the main consideration in the furnishing of a mill, the clothing and equipment of an army and of many other necessities and necessities.

Let us for a moment look at some recent actions of the Government with regard to Home Industries. A new volunteer company is formed, whose services, by the way, will be absolutely necessary (to the Government) at the next election, not for the preservation of peace, but for far more important functions. It is indispensable that these noble patriots be clad in uniform. To make these several hundreds of uniforms considerable labor is required. But why send abroad, to wit, to Germany for these uniforms? Have we not hundreds of young women in the country able and willing to ply the needle and run the sewing machine? It cannot be said that this city does not contain men who are able to wield the scissors and the tape line to suit the most fastidious military eye. Their skill has been tried and not found wanting and it is therefore the more surprising that, in these dull times, when every day bears a resemblance to a Sunday that Government orders should be on their way to a foreign country, when they might be faithfully carried out in this country.

Again, in the matter of supplies for the hospitals, jails, and other Government institutions, home industries are not always patronized. Looking at the "list of supplies required" for Oahu Jail, as advertised in the *P. C. Advertiser* we find a majority of the requisites must necessarily be of foreign produce. There is, however, one article that can be manufactured at home as well if not better than abroad. It is bread that particularly refers to. It is true that California made bread can be laid down here about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per lb less than the local bakeries charge, but that ought not to deter the Government from patronizing the home industry. Though it may seem paradoxical, the home manufactured bread at $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound is cheaper than the foreign bread at 6 cents per pound. It is not our intention to go into further details on this subject at present, but we respectfully suggest to the Government that they set the example by patronizing home industries wherever and whenever possible.

CHINESE RESTRICTION.

In reference to the amended regulations for restricting Chinese immigration which we published yesterday, we wish to say at the outset that we approve of increased stringency. We therefore hail with satisfaction the further instalment of refusing return passports to laborers expressed in clause No. 2.

In reference to clause 3, we cannot hope that it will operate to any extent in inducing desirable single women to come here. Married women, with or without children, should have a right to join their husbands, or children their parents who had settled here, but as we know that in San Francisco there is a large number of the undesirable class of Chinese women, and as respectable Chinese women do not emigrate except in the company of their families, may we not therefore be liable to the influx of a very objectionable class? Our difficulties in dealing with the laxity of Chinese morals are at present quite enough. We therefore think it would be well to limit the introduction of women to those who can prove that they have husbands here, or to those who enter the Kingdom under proper guardianship. Clause 4 gives the Minister of Foreign Affairs power to admit all Chinese if he so individually pleased. So despotic a power without any qualification as to the class or profession of persons of Chinese nationality, appears somewhat inconsistent with the general spirit and professed design of the regulations as a whole.

The 6th clause is intended to render the passport issued here non-transferable by having it vised by the Hawaiian Consul in China or other place of embarkation. This is as far as a regulation can go, but it will no more check the transfer of Hawaiian passports, than

other regulations to the same extent have done hitherto, either here or in San Francisco.

It is well known that Hawaiian passports have a money value on Heng-kang about equal to the cost of the owners passage from here to China. No one who observes the large batches of Chinese who land here direct from China can doubt that doubt that not one in twenty has ever been here before.

Let some regulations be devised and enforced for compelling the hordes who night and day swarm in the hundreds of fan-tan and other gaming dens of Chinatown, to work on the roads if they will lead a vagrant life; but let the arm of the law clearly indicate that the first condition as the price of residence here, is honest industry on plantations or elsewhere.

The authorities who have charge of the matter, should pay more attention to repairing broken bridges than they have done lately. A bridge on Bere-tania street has been broken through for the last twenty-four hours and still remains in a dangerous condition without a night-light being placed upon it. It is the place of those in charge to find these matters out. Word was received at this office of the state of the bridge this evening and the news was immediately telephoned to the different livery stables that hackmen might avoid accidents. It is hardly our place to attend to the Government's business, but if they do it not, somebody should warn the public. Our place is to gather items, this we have done.

Among the foreign news items received on the 22nd ultimo, was the curious piece of intelligence that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had been formed between Great Britain and China. Whether this is a political canard, or whether it is true, it is impossible to say at present, but as a strange coincidence the wires now inform us that "Russia has made an advantageous treaty with Korea." Time will tell what are the respective advantages to the Lion and the Bear.

Macfarlane's Ahumahu Dairy Ranch.

We were wet and tired, after our long morning's ride, when we reached Ahumahu ranch an hour after noon and were warmly welcomed by Mr. W. H. Lowell, the manager. It still rained as we wound through the approaches—most romantic—to the ranch house. An immense mountain bluff rises directly back of the house, so steep that it sheds the water in picturesque, silvery, threadlike cascades, which leap from point to point until they reach the ravines at the bottom, where they are joined into one roaring stream which dashes past the house. It is one of the grandest landscapes I have ever seen—this mountain in a tropical rain storm. It was ideal beauty playing in reality before my astonished eyes. The greenery of the mountain, very dark at the base, glittering in dark green shades at the top in the breaking sunshine, and sparkling with ten million diamond drops; the dense clouds hanging in patches around and above with a tropical deluge apparently pouring out of the sunshine; the numberless waterfalls dashing valleyward; the picturesque domestic and natural surroundings—all form a picture, seemingly ideal, yet strikingly real, which causes Ahumahu to be remembered as the Hawaiian Paradise—the most beautiful spot in all these romantic islands. After an exquisite lunch of white bread, yellow butter, that out-butters Point Key, and most delicious tea, in generous cups—a lunch fitter for men than kingly feasts—we were shown over the dairy and through the stables by Mr. Lowell. The dairy farm contains 1,200 acres of fine pasture land and 500 head of cattle. The average number of cows milked during the year is about 120, and the average amount of butter made per day is 40 pounds. When cheese is made the average is 70 pounds per day. There are 500 horses and brood mares on the ranch, all of good stock; 150 sheep and 200 pigs. Ten men are employed on the place, of whom Mr. C. H. Lowell, brother of the manager, is head foreman. There are four miles of batten and wire fence on the farm. Among the cattle may be found Durhams, Jerseys, Alderneys, Holsteins and Ayrshires. A fine Canadian pony stallion, six years old, is kept on the ranch.

Among the cows is a fine Holstein, the "Duchess," 4 years old, who gives 24 gallons of milk per day at the present writing. There are two reservoirs, containing 40,000 and 20,000 gallons respectively, situated about 150 feet above the level of the dairy, which fully supply the wants of the place. The grasses of the pasture land are principally manzanita and pelepelo. Milking is commenced at 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. each day. All the grass food fed in the stables is cut by water power; this is mixed with bran and fed to the cows while they are being milked. The out buildings of the ranch are cleanly and neatly kept. The dairy is a marvel of neatness and convenience. The milk flows into the milk-house from a raised platform outside and thence into a centrifugal separator, which is run by a turbine water-wheel, up to 7,000 revolutions per minute, thereby separating

the cream from the milk. The ranch is connected with Honolulu by telephone and most of the shipping is done by schooners from Kaahila. We were followed in our rounds by the pet of the household, a large Newfoundland dog named Hero. This Hero has a history mixed with somewhat of adventure and disaster. Hero was a puppy-passenger on the unfortunate bark Hermann which was wrecked off Oahu's coast in the stormy Autumn of '82. The wrecked ship was loaded with lumber and was bound for far-away Valparaiso, which she never reached—perhaps 'twas fate or what men are pleased to call fate. Hero swam ashore and grew up licking the hands which fed him and wagging his bushy tail with canine satisfaction. He is a noble dog—and dogs are never ungrateful. By three o'clock we were again in the saddle and were soon climbing the ridge between the ranch and the Government road. The rain still came down; beyond us in the blue distance lay the Pali. We were to cross it before night.

Honolulu, August 25, 1885.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Police Items.

In the case of H. Nesser, nol. pros. was entered by the prosecution.

Fred Shaw forfeited \$10 bail for drunkenness.

Hy. Brown was fined \$10 and \$1 costs for being drunk.

L. J. Scott, charged with assault and battery, was remanded until to-day.

William Moore, arrested for driving a hack without a license, was fined \$5 and costs \$3.

Chow Yun, charged with stealing 30 fowls, valued at \$20, from Too Low Kee, was remanded until to-morrow at his own request.

Kauakaole, charged with escaping from an officer while under arrest for deserting contract service. After prosecution rested the case, he was remanded until to-day.

James Williams, remanded from 1st inst., was fined \$5 and cost \$1.

Oswald Scheeler, remanded from 1st inst., was fined \$3 and costs \$1.

Hin Chung and Ah Chan, charged with having opium in possession, and remanded from the 31st ult., were fined \$50 each and costs and were sentenced to 20 days at hard labor.

George Kawai (k) and Maraea Kaele (w), charged with adultery, and remanded from the 1st inst., were found not guilty and discharged.

Late Fashion Notes.

Ecu, beige, brown, and green are the colors of the season.

A deep, bright shade, known as "old red," is at present the favorite; it is like the poppy-red which was so popular.

For dinner toilets and concerts, young ladies now wear a small tuft of flowers in the hair and another on the shoulder, or where the ends of the fichu meet.

Umbrella handles with large balls of lapis lazuli, which are fastened to the end of the stick with gilt bands, are fashionable. The prettiest linings are of changeable silk.

A great deal of gold gauze is used in millinery, together with a gold transparent net, which is laid over thin plush so that the pile comes through. The effect is rich and pleasing.

Small pelerines of muslin or etamine are very graceful; they are trimmed with any kind of pretty, fancy lace, with bows of ribbon matching the dress, or with black velvet ribbon suitable to wear with any dress.

A lovely costume, designed for a garden party, is of cream-colored satin veuilleux, trimmed with lace and tied down with shrimp-pink velvet ribbon. The lace is draped diagonally on one side and falls in soft folds on the other. Bows of velvet cross the bodice diagonally, making a happy finish.

Heaven's Bells.

I think if I could only hear
The bells of Heaven ring crystal clear,
A voice—my country's voice—would be
Though only now the hour of noon—
How gladly in its place I'd lay
Each token of my toil away,
And passing through the open door,
Leave earthly school forevermore!

'Tis many a weary, vexing hour,
I've coned my lessons o'er and o'er,
And every time upon my slates,
My six times five counts twenty-eight!
My copy page is marred and blurred
With tears dropped over many a word,
And 'humo sum,' and 'amo te',
Are still an unknown tongue to me.

There's many a merry, bright-cheeked lass,
Has gone above me in the class;
I tried, and now it seems disgraceful,
That I must take a lower place;
How could I seek for fame alone,
When many a timid, fearful one,
The steps of learning all untired,
Reached hands beseeching at my side?

How could my soul in silence pour
O'er secrets hidden, mystic lore,
When all about me in the way?
In summer's heat God's children lay?
And yet when first the day began,
What joy through all my pulses ran!
No thought of conflict or defeat,
But victory's crown, and laurels sweet.

If now Heaven's bell should ring reverent,
What record Master, could I give?
How show this darkened page of mine,
With every crooked, wayward line?
Each little one I've lifted up,
Whose lips I've cooed with my best cup,
These only shall my trophies be.
And these dear Lord, shall plead for me.

Hilo, August 25, 1885. M. C. K.

General Advertisements.

BISHOP & CO'S Savings Bank

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE
MONEY AT THEIR SAVINGS
BANK UPON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars or under, from one person, they will pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from date of receipt, on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months, or have been on deposit three months at the time of making up the yearly accounts. No interest will be computed on fractions of dollars or of fractions of a month.

No interest will be allowed on money withdrawn within three months from date of deposit.

Thirty days notice must be given at the Bank of an intention to withdraw any money; and the Depositor's Pass-book must be produced at the same time.

No money will be paid except upon the Draft of the Depositor, accompanied by the proper Pass-book.

On the first day of September of each year, the accounts will be made up, and interest on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months or more, and unpaid, will be credited to the depositors, and from that date form part of the principal.

Sums of more than Five Hundred Dollars will be received, subject to special agreement.

The Bank will be open every day in the week except Sundays and Holidays.

250-270 BISHOP & CO.

Pantheon Stables, Corner Fort and Hotel Streets.



Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables.

Carriages for hire at all hours of the day or night; also, conveyances of all kinds for parties going around the island.

Excellent Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen. Guaranteed Gentle.

Large and small omnibuses for parties and excursion parties, carrying from 10 to 40 passengers, can always be secured by special arrangements.

The Long Branch Bathing House can always be secured for picnic or excursion parties by applying at the office.

Telephone No. 34. JAS. DODD, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN MARKET.

KING STREET.

C. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Choice Meats from Finest Herds.

Families and shipping supplied on short notice and at

Lowest Market Prices.

All meats delivered from this market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

259-260

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING.

Switches, Curls, Front Pieces.

All warranted Natural Hair.

INVARIABLE BACK HAIR NETS.

Ladies and Childrens Hair Cutting and Shampooing at store or residence.

Lantern Hair Cutting a Specialty.

All at San Francisco Prices.

MADAME WANEK.

249-254 Fort Street Opposite Dodd's Stable.

GEO. M. RAUPP,

GERMANIA MARKET.

Removed to

Fort Street. Opposite Dodd's Stables.

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb and Pork.

German and Pork Sauces.

Fish, Poultry and Vegetables.

Orders will receive prompt attention. Shipping supplied with dispatch.

255-256 TELEPHONE No. 104.

CITY SHOEING SHOP,

FORT STREET,

(OPPOSITE DODD'S STABLES.)

Horse Shoeing in all its Branches

Done in the most workmanlike manner.

Racing & Trotting Shoes a specialty.

Our Rates will be reasonable.

The undersigned, having bought out the interest of Mr. James Dodd, in the above shop, solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm.

Mr. J. W. McDonald received the highest Award and Diploma for his Hand-made Shoes at the Hawaiian Exhibition for the year 1884.

Horses taken to the shop and returned at short notice when desired.

J. W. McDONALD.

259-260

MUD-PRESS BRUSHES.

Mud-press brushes specially

manufactured thoroughly to

clean the mud from the press

bagging are for sale by E. O.

Hall & Son, (Limited.) These

brushes combine strength,

durability, lightness and con-

venience. They are so made

that they may be left in the

water.

259-262.

VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS

NEW CARDS.

as be had to order at the

PRESS PUBLISHING CO'S OFFICE.

General Advertisements.

L. B. KERR,

MERCHANT TAILOR

NO. 27 MERCHANT STREET.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A SELECT

SELECT ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS,

Imported Direct from Europe At Prices

To Suit the Times.

Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed.

Light on his airy crest his slender head,
His body short, his limbs luxuriant spread;
Muscle on muscle shows his bristly breast;
No fear alarms him, no vain shouts molest;
Over his high shoulders, fast as lightning, he
Sweeps his thick mane and spreads his jingling tail;
With works his double spine, and earth around
Rings to his solid hoof that wears the ground—(Vincit).

It does not require a great horseman to discover great points of excellence in VENTURE. The ordinary citizen, upon beholding him, will be impressed immediately with his grand make-up, magnificent length, and elegant finish. If he is not the greatest horse that ever came to this country, he is surely one of the greatest, and as a turf performer, he towers far above them all as he does above a sticking bolt in a wall.

A great deal of importance has lately been attached to the value of a horse that is kept for stock purposes, whether he is standard or not, and the President of the National Association of Training Horse Breeds in America strongly advises people not to purchase stallions that are not standard bred, and he also advises them to select one not only standard bred, but if possible one that is standard by his own performance, which is a public record of 2500, or better, and even more than this by the performance of his get also. Now, if this rule was rigidly applied it would secure at El Estacionero and the studs of Mexico, and Jay Eye See, etc., for while they have become greatly renowned by the performance of their get, they never were turf performers themselves.

Now, we will see, for curiosity, how near VENTURE comes to possessing these three qualifications, namely:—Breeding, performance and performance of his get.

As to breeding, he is the peer of any horse on earth, and I don't expect the great Hermit, who is the most popular stallion in England, and who's service fee is \$500, he being the sire of three Derby winners.

As to his own performance, he meets the requirements, having a public record of 2575—2580 being the standard of admission.

His get are now just beginning to be appreciated in California, one of which (Vengrango) won a good race quite lately in Sacramento, in straight heats, making a record of 2124, and is said to be able to trot close to 2700, when called upon to do so.

With these facts before us, VENTURE looms up as one of the greatest horses, not only in this but in any other country, and the day is past when people will breed anything but the very best; and while the death of two such great horses as Howell and Laramie is greatly deplored by all true horsemen, still it is a great consolation that there is so good a horse as VENTURE to fill their place.

VENTURE is an aged horse, but he is one year younger than Dictator, who was sold only last year in Kentucky for \$25,000, on the strength of his being the sire of Jay Eye See. His stud fee is \$500. He is also ten years younger than Volunteer (sire of St. Julian), whose fee is \$600. All things taken into consideration, I cannot see why VENTURE is not as desirable a horse to breed from as any of them, or why he is not as worthy of the patronage of the public. Below I will give his pedigree, of which I invite a companion with that of any other horse in the country:

VENTURE, chestnut horse, 16 hands, foaled in 1864; sired by Belmont, he by American Boy, he by Sea Gull, he by imp. Expedition.

1st dam, Miss Mooney, by American Boy, Jr.

2d dam, by Kenner's Gray Mare.

3d dam, imp. Lady Mostyn, by Tennen.

4th dam, Lady, by Whisker.

5th dam, Helen, by Hambletonian.

6th dam, Susan, by Crofton.

7th dam, Drury, by Druse.

8th dam, by Old England.

9th dam, by Cullen Arabian.

10th dam, Miss Cade, by Cade.

11th dam, Miss Makeless, by son of Greyhound.

12th dam, by Parton.

13th dam, Mrs. Dore, dam by Woodcock.

14th dam, by Count's Bay Horse.

15th dam, Dismalman, dam by Miklela.

16th dam, by Priester.

17th dam, by Dickey Pieren.

18th dam, Burton Earle. Mare.